The Evening World.

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AN AIR-TRAFFIC CODE.

THE suggestion that the American Bar Association approve a uniform code to regulate air traffic is a good one.

The sad tangle of automobile laws in the forty-eight States of the Nation shows how desirable would be uniform statutes governing aviation.

In the case of the automobile, any attempt at uniform regulation was delayed so long that concerted action has proved impossible. As yet there are few air laws, even where they are needed.

If the Bar Association can formulate a good workable code which will safeguard citizens without imposing undue hardships on flyers, State Legislatures will not need to repeal old laws and reverse old customs in order to adopt it.

Unless a standard code is proposed soon, we shall have inexpert legislators tinkering with the subject. Neither the aviators nor the public will benefit thereby.

Secretary Hoover is right in telling the country that in the forthcoming conference on unemployment the discussion will be restricted to the immediate problem of getting jobs for the unemployed and that broader questions of unionism, collective bargaining, working conditions, wages, seasonal employment and labor turnover are to be shelved.

There is no time to debate while the ship is burning. Congress can do enough of that, anyhow. The thing to do immediately is to go ahead and find jobs for those who are not working and who want to work.

Set the unemployed to working, to producing, to earning, to spending. "Solve It With Jobs."

THE BELOVED BANK-WRECKER.

RARELY do the newspapers have opportunity to tell a more interesting story than that of Fred H. Claridge, the banker of Blair, Neb., who fled before his bank failed and returned Monday to be greeted after the fashion of the Prodigal Son.

The news accounts report the end of "Fred's" wanderings something after the stage fashion of the return of the wayward son who gets home just in time to foil the hard-hearted banker-villain who is about to foreclose the mortgage.

But that does not appear to have been the circumstance at all. In fact, "Fred" doesn't run true to the orthodox stage conception of a banker. His bank-wrecking appears to have been the result of kind-heartedness and inability to refuse loans. Stockholders in his bank are reported to have lost all their investments. Depositors did not lose because other banks chartered by the State had to make good the losses. Other residents of the little town of Blair loved "Fred" because he had strained a point now and then in extending credit and in being a good fellow and a cordial friend.

It is easy to see how it happened that Blair welcomed the Prodigal Banker. Few in Blair lost because of Fred's misdeeds. Small banks rarely have large lists of stockholders, and the kind of people who own stock in small banks are not always popular.

Maybe if "Fred" went into other Nebraska towns where the banks had been forced to make good his losses he would not be so popular. One effect of bank-guarantee laws is the robbing of Peter to pay Paul. Paul may continue to greet the robber with a shining and happy face. But Peter will put the robber in jail if he gets a chance.

Whom does President Harding include in his warning to "all persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings" in West Virginia? If this phrase is interpreted to include law-breaking miners and to exclude law-breaking "deputies," mine guards and Baldwin-Felts "detectives," then President Harding will himself become a party to the same sort of misgovernment of which Govs. Cornwell and Morgan have been guilty.

YOUTHFUL GIRL SWIMMERS.

THE three-and-a-half-mile ocean course from Point Breeze to Brighton Baths is a stiff test for swimmers.

The record made by the sea nymphs who swam the course Monday was surprising. Even with the help of the tide, it was remarkable to cut a third from the existing time record made in 1912.

One significant thing was the proportion of starters to finish. Only one of the twenty-six contestants failed to finish the course, and she was a mere infant of ten years.

Even more interesting is the youth of the contestants and the accomplishment of youngsters not yet in their "teens." Kathryn Brown, ten years of age, finished eighth, just behind thirteen-year-old Margaret Ederle. An eleven-year-old swimmer, Ruth Morgan, finishing next to last, beat the 1912 record. The winner, Miss Bleibtrey, is not yet out of her "teens."

It is evident that American girls, and particularly New York girls, are "going in" for swimming, but it is surprising that an endurance swim should result in so remarkable a showing by the so-called "weaker sex."

New strokes and the tide may have helped in setting a record, but a generation ago it would have been impossible to have gathered more than a score of girl swimmers who could have kept afloat and moving for an hour or more.

CURRAN KEEPS TO THE ROAD.

IN answering a request for his views on Prohibition, Mr. Curran has let no one beguile him into side paths.

The reply of the coalition candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor is the reply of a man who means to bid for no votes on an issue which has no proper place in the municipal election.

Mr. Curran's statement avoids hints or implications. He holds Prohibition law to be law that the Mayor of New York must enforce like any other law. The Mayor is equally bound to uphold the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees citizens security against unwarranted search and seizure. Mr. Curran would violate neither of these laws for the sake of the other. That is his sole concern, as prospective candidate for Mayor, with Prohibition.

As Mr. Curran says:

> "Any one who tries to fool the people into thinking that if elected Mayor he can change the Federal law because he is Mayor is practising a deception that has no excuse."

The Evening World's opinion of Nation-wide Prohibition is well known.

But The Evening World has no use for a candidate for Mayor who seeks to make anti-Prohibition views count as qualification for the chief municipal office.

Judge Haskell sneers at the Curran statement and asks for votes in the coming city election that will rebuke United States Senators and Congressmen and make them change their attitude toward Prohibition.

The election of a Mayor of New York is too important a business to figure chiefly as a rebuke to legislators in Albany or Washington.

A man's fitness to be Mayor of the biggest city in the country is measured by something more than the effect his election might have on State or national issues.

The City of New York is not fighting Prohibition from the City Hall.

Its job this fall is to elect not a good anti-Prohibitionist but a good Mayor.

Mr. Curran does well to insist that his candidacy shall rest squarely and exclusively on the experience and capacity that fit him for the duties of the office for which he is running—not on the appeal he might make with his personal views on Prohibition or any other extra-municipal matter.

The coalition candidate has already shown marked ability to steer straight and keep to the road.

A man arrested in the Bronx for vagrancy described himself as "a landlord out of work." Let every rent booster read and reflect.

"IF THE INSTRUMENT IS READY."

"The most hoary-headed lie which ever tormented the human race is the old worn-out lie—proved false a thousand times—that great armies and great navies are assurances of peace. It ought not longer to vex the ears of the people or disgrace the lips of leaders. Armies and navies are incitements to war; are, in fact, if we judge the future by the past, assurances of war. As Gen. Smuts, the finest mind and the best heart in Europe at least uncovered by the great war, has nobly said: 'If the instrument is ready for use, the occasion will arise and men will arise to use it.'"—Senator Borah.

TWICE OVERS.

"WE want to pay you what we owe you. The only way we can pay you is in trade, is in goods. This we are very anxious to do."—Arthur Balfour, British steel manufacturer, to Senate Finance Committee.

* * *

"THE appointment of Lodge is not encouraging, and his recent utterances on reduction of armaments make it all the more imperative that the conference shall be open."—Mrs. W. A. Atkinson of Michigan.

* * *

"WHAT the unemployed want is work, not more talk."—Daniel J. Tobin.

* * *

"I CANNOT resist expressing my very cordial congratulations."—President Harding to the mother of nineteen children.

* * *

"WITHIN another generation the allotted three-score years and ten will be a thing of the past."—Dr. George W. Hoglan.

* * *

"IF women would wear low heeled shoes their backbones would not be thrown out of alignment."—Robert Nelson Gray.

Before and After

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By John Cassel

From Evening World Readers

What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives you the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in few words. Take time to be brief.

The Community Sings.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Would you allow me space to say a few words in regard to the New York community singing in Central Park? The last eight Sunday nights I have found it most beneficial recreation. Thousands of hard-working people congregate every Sunday night and enjoy themselves.

Mr. Harry Barnhardt, the conductor of the Community Chorus, deserves credit for the way he takes an interest in those sings. Mrs. Shannon, the Secretary, is working very hard to make these sings a success. It is very hard to accomplish these entertainments without funds. It is said that funds are on hand for next Sunday, but they say they have not got any for the last one. Let us get together and see if we, the public which attend these sings, cannot contribute enough to pay the expenses for the last one. Let us all give all we can. F. C. D.

Thank You.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Your recent cartoons and editorials concerning the separate peace with Germany are disgusting to every loyal American. When will you stop lauding our Allies at the expense of this glorious land? You are so worried about their feelings. If they worried a little over the millions they owe us, it would be better.

E. TAYLOR.

New York, Aug. 27, 1921.

"Velvet."

To the Editor of The Evening World:

It may interest the tenants of Greater New York to know that there are three items in the rent they pay to the landlords—namely the taxes to run the city, the rent of the rooms and the rent of the land. The rent of the land amounts to $400,000,000 every year, but the landlords do not provide the land. The $400,000,000 ground rent is "velvet."

HONEST GRAFT.

Brooklyn, Aug. 28, 1921.

Tested Thrift.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

If employers would recommend something of real benefit to their employees instead of many schemes which are merely experimental they would do them considerable good in the direction of thrift and owning their homes. Savings and loan associations have been successful for more than seventy years and are the only concerns of a co-operative nature that have stood the test of time.

I have just received a letter from H. D. Haight, Manager Industrial Relations Department of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester. Your readers will be interested in an extract from it:

"Our (savings and loan) association has done remarkably well for an infant less than nine months old. Since we started we have financed homes for 130 members and have a large number of applications on file for our consideration. Our experience points the way for other large concerns to solve the housing problem for their employees. It also demonstrates a practical plan to encourage thrift and promote stability, comfort and happiness."

The money for these mortgages comes from more than 5,000 saving members, and of course the mortgages are limited only by the amounts these other employees save. Therefore these savers get at least 4½ per cent. on their money and at the same time this money goes for an ideal purpose—providing homes for persons of modest means.

ARCHIBALD W. M'EWAN.

New York, Aug. 29.

Tighe's Pull.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I have noted The Evening World's comment on the Tighe case and its good advice to the Police Department, that it eliminate the clubber from its deck. The Police Department is not concerned in protecting itself and its members from the wrath of respectable citizens, which, no doubt, the attitude of Commissioner Leach will tend to foment.

Commissioner Leach is in charge of the investigation for the Police Department of Tighe's conduct and is hearing only testimony highly favorable to Tighe. Therefore, when Alfred Dolgrosse, a cook employed in the lunchroom of Cohn's saloon, testified that he did not know what was going on at the ticker, although he was only two feet from it, Commissioner Leach became very excited and demanded the witness get off the stand, calling him a liar. Commissioner Leach is trying to prove that Tighe was sober and not violent, and that he was justified in clubbing any one with whom he came in contact in Cohn's saloon. If the Police Department is trying to place a halo around Tighe before he is tried in court they had better save their efforts.

Tighe's record shows that he has a tremendous "pull," and this pull was in evidence at the hearing of the Police Department, but let's hope that it does not extend to the court where the clubber of children will be tried.

E. G. CHEUVREUX JR.

New York, Aug. 25, 1921.

"What Would You Do?"

To the Editor of The Evening World:

With apologies to Richard S. Uhrbrock, whose articles on "What Would You Have Done?" set one thinking, I ask "What would you do in the position we printers and proofreaders find ourselves?" Working for a printer doing mostly law printing, at intervals "rush" briefs and cases come into the composing room which must be set up on the linotypes, proofs taken, read, corrected, revised, and revised proofs sent out to the lawyers.

Now, we printers and proofreaders desire to earn an honest living, and also want to do a fair day's work for an equally fair day's pay. But—and here's the snag—if we hustle, exert ourselves to the limit of our abilities and finish up the work in hand, then, because there is no job to be done on which we can be kept at work, we are laid off for over two months, during which our wives and children are in want. But, instead, if we do as many do, "soldier," "stall" or slacken up on our speed, and thereby delay work on these "rush" jobs, we are enabled to continue at work for a longer period of time than we could if we exerted ourselves to the limit of our level best.

Now, which would you do? Would you work yourself out of a job, as I did in June, 1921, and remain idle, as I must do until Sept. 15, 1921? Or would it have been fairer to workmen, on whom in emergencies which come during the busy season this printer absolutely depends, if business could have been adjusted so as to protect honest, industrious employees in earning a living the year round?

And all this applies with equal force to all kinds of labor hired by the day which is at the mercy of the pitiless rule of "supply and demand." I hope this will be printed and that some one will answer my queries. I am a free lance—unprotected by any union. A. C. A. C. I. A.

Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1921.

UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

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YOU CAN'T TELL TILL YOU TRY.

Eight men out of ten offered larger responsibilities will refuse them.

Perhaps of these eight four would be incapable of the more complicated duties.

The other four could discharge them if they tried. But they won't try.

Employers find that of the men to whom they would think of offering promotion to all, many are hesitant when they learn that the promotion means greater loads on their shoulders.

Naturally, fools and incompetents will willingly undertake anything.

But fools and incompetents are seldom considered for promotion.

Men in their hearts all want advancement. But underconfidence is a very common failing.

And the man who for an instant expresses a doubt of his capacity to take a more important job isn't likely to get it.

The highest essential to success is confidence—confidence that is built on the knowledge that you can do the work.

If you are sure of that—if you are even sure that you can learn to do it in time, never hesitate to take promotion that is offered you—even to ask for one if it is not offered you.

Your confidence alone will carry weight. The boss knews he will find out very speedily whether you can make good or not.

Do not think that you are sure to make mistakes. Don't care whether you make mistakes or not.

Everybody makes them, but competent people don't make the same one twice.

Tackle anything that is at all within your powers. This doesn't mean that you ought to go and apply for the job Caruso left vacant, but it does mean that you should be willing to accept anything in your line that offers.

If you fail in it, what's the difference? One failure or five won't hurt you just so you profit by each and make good in the end.

From the Wise

Society is composed of two large classes, those who have more dinners than appetites, and those who have more appetite than dinners.
—Chamfort.

The first half of our life is spent in longing for the second, the second half in regretting the first.
—A. Karr.

Happy is the man who reverences all women because he first learned to worship his mother.—Richter.

Ideas are like beards—women and young men have none.—Voltaire.

Never trust people who look through the keyhole.—Rabelais.

Colleges and Universities Of New York

By Appleton Street

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NO. 23. PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AT COLUMBIA.

Columbia is certainly entitled to the name university if it is meant by the title a collection of colleges. Perhaps no university in America embraces in its organization so many specialized schools. In addition to the undergraduate departments, Columbia College for men and Barnard College for women, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Teachers College, which have already been described in this series, and besides the non-professional schools of political science, philosophy, and pure science, there are seven professional schools, each with its own organization and history.

The Law School, the oldest of them, was founded by Theodore Dwight in 1859. It offers a three years course leading to the degree of bachelor of laws. Less than half its students come from New York City; the others are drawn from all over the country. The living graduates number more than 5,000, and include State and Federal Judges, college professors, and many leading attorneys at the bar. Former Gov. Charles E. Hughes is a graduate. The school is possessed of an especially valuable library of more than 64,000 volumes.

The School of Mines, founded in 1863, and the School of Engineering and Chemistry, founded in 1896, were recently grouped together under the faculty of Applied Science. This faculty is made up of more than fifty scientists and engineers.

The School of Architecture was originally a department of the School of Mines, but a few years ago was separated and made a school in its own right. It is housed in Avery Hall with the Avery Architectural Library.

The New York College of Pharmacy was an independent institution before it was merged into the university in 1904. It still has its own Board of Trustees and occupies its own building on West 68th Street, near Columbus Avenue.

The School of Journalism was founded by Joseph Pulitzer in 1912, who left a bequest in his will to provide for its equipment and endowment. The school gives practical training in all branches of newspaper and magazine work and its graduates are to be found in many editorial offices of New York and other cities. Members of the administrative board and faculty of the school are intrusted with the duty of making nominations for the award of the Pulitzer prizes in journalism, offered annually.

The School of Business, established in 1915, provides a complete professional course in business to all properly qualified persons. Not only the college student preparing for a business career, but many already engaged in business have enrolled in the school for its specialized training. Students may prepare there directly for the State examination for the certificate of certified public accountant.

The youngest of the Columbia professional schools is the School of Dentistry, established four years ago. To secure its degree, one year in medical school, followed by four years in the School of Dentistry, is required.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT WORD?

70—GRAFTER.

Up to twenty years ago the word "grafter" was thus defined in the dictionary: "One who propagates shrubs or plants by grafting." Back of this definition of the word there is an interesting story.

The classical words "graphion" or "graphium" meant a style or pencil for writing. As the slip of a plant to be inserted into another in the process of propagation was shaped somewhat like a style or pencil, it came to be called a "graffe," as is the old French.

It took a lexicographer of the underworld to give the word its debased meaning. "Big Bill" Devery is open to the suspicion of having contributed a much needed term to the American language. And now the word "grafter" has only one meaning, except to the horticulturist or farmer. Although the farmer himself frequently uses—and even practises the meaning of—the word in its debased sense.

ART MASTERPIECES IN AMERICA

By Maubert St. Georges.

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THE ROSPIGLIOSI COUPE—BENVENUTO CELLINI.

One of the greatest treasures in the Metropolitan Museum is a cup called the Rospigliosi Coupe, in the Altman Collection. This cup, a salt cellar of gold and enamel, brings home strikingly the almost unbelievable value commanded these days by antiques. True, it is a large salt cellar, perhaps six inches wide by eight inches long, but even so, it seems incredible that Benjamin Altman paid $250,000 for it, as much as the French nation paid Bartholdi for the wonderful Statue of Liberty.

Why was that price paid for it? Because the man who fashioned it was Benvenuto Cellini. This may not mean much to the layman, but to the collector the name is a magic one, spelling perfection in the goldsmith's art.

Benvenuto Cellini, goldsmith, jeweller, sculptor, pampered by Popes and Princes, ranks as the equal of Raphael, Titian, da Vinci, among the great Italian artists of the Renaissance, and the Rospigliosi Cup is a masterpiece worthy of him. The cup, a beautiful ornamented shell of gold, rests on a dragon, and has a turtle for a pedestal. Upon the shell is a sphinx upon which Cellini has lavished the utmost resources of his art and has produced a masterpiece. In the Rospigliosi Cup America certainly possesses one of the finest works by the old masters.